MARK TWAIN HOME AGAIN: THE HUMORIST RETURNS AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FIVE YEARS.

He Went Away Burdened With a Load of Debt Which He Voluntarily Assumed, and Has Paid It All Off—He Will Not Lecture Again, He Says, Unless He Is Compelled To. Samuel L. Clemens, ruddy but composed as always, walked down the gangway from the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Minnehaha last evening after a ten-day trip from London and made such headway as he could across the pier between friends and a crowd of newspaper reporters who were there awaiting him. He was touched on one shoulder and clutched by the opposite elbow and when he tried to go ahead, being unable to look both ways at once, he found his way blocked by a tackling line which opened only to clog his way again at the sides. Never ruffled, Mr. Clemens quietly but cheerity greeted his friends and as quietly put in such sentences as he could between times to the waiting newspaper men, who finally corralled him and held him to themselves for a few minutes as the

friends who could not go to the pier to meet of the reporters by telling him that he was just getting ready to swear, but the appearance of a customs officer restored confidence. Another reporter confided to the author that his city editor had sent positively the worst equipped man in his office to interview a hu-

representatives of the larger number of his

My boy, said Mark Twain, "I don't know about that. Humor is so serious. When you sit down to write humor go at it seriously; f the humor doesn't come, don't write it."

What apprehensions moved the astute Mark to this adjuration his smooth Mississippi eye did not give away. Pressed to talk, he said that he was not loaded. He had come home in pretty good health, he said, and practically without any plans, except that he should remain in New York this winter and in the spring go to Hartford, his home. His writings while here would probably be only some magazine work. He said that he had two or three works under way, some having already been written two or three times, and that when he had written them over again to his satisfaction he would

them over again to his satisfaction he would publish them. He had picked up the material for various stories on his travels and during his foreign residence which he should be able tolerate most anywhere.

"Tell us some of the incidents of your tour of the world"

"There aren't any except what I put in my book, and there weren't enough of them to go 'round," he answered.

Mr. Clemens startled some of his listeners when he said in answer to a question that he was on general principles an anti-mperialist. It was remembered afterward that he was also a humorist. He answered a question as to how

when he said in allower to a question that he was also a humorist. He answered a question as to how he should not vote for Mr. Bryan, but rather, probably, for Mr. McKinley. "But I should have to look the ground over," he said; "at present I know nothing about it. I am a Mugwump, and we Mugwumps have to think over the matter of how we shall vote; we want to know which man will best suit us. But perhaps the registration laws will bar me out. Then I went have to think over the matter of how we shall vote; we want to know which man will best suit us. But perhaps the registration laws will bar me out. Then I went have to think over the matter. Besides, I am an independent candidate for President myself, if I can't vote, I'll run. I've paid taxes a good many years.

Mr. Clemens, who will be 65 years old next month, does not look a bit older than he did when he went away from New York five years ago this summer. There is a little more color in his cheeks than there was then. His eye is as keen as ever. Long as he has drazged that familiar drawl it has hung on, refusing to be parted from him, and his speech still betokens that he belongs to the leisure classes, although this he denies. When Mr. Clemens left the United States five years ago it was with the avowed intention of paying the debts which he voluntarily assumed of the defunct publishing house of Charles L. Webster & Co., in which he world to pay these debts of honor. He started for Australia and New Zealand, and followed the English-speaking colonles around the Eastern continents to England. Before leaving Vancouver he made a statement in which he said:

"The law recognizes no mortgage on a man's large and moreheat who has given un all he

said:
The law recognizes no mortgage on a man's brain, and a merchant who has given up all he has may take advantage of the laws of insolvency and start free axain for himself. But I am not a business man, and honor is a harder master than the law. It cannot compromise for less than the law. It cannot compromise debts never outlaw.

When a question was put to him last evening whether he had accomplished the university which he set out.

the debts, he said: "I did, some time ago, The amount is not the question: it is the load upon a man, and whether he can live to work it off. I was afraid I could not live to do it. I did not think it could be done in four years; it was done in a little more than two years. It was finished in 1898.

It had been Mr Clemens's plan when he went away to make a final lecturing tour of this country when he came back, but this has been abundoned. Major J. B. Pond. offered him a contract of \$50,000 for a hundred lectures and it was Mr. Clemens's intention to visit the Southern States where he has never been on a lecturing tour. But he does not want to lecture any more unless he has to. "I could cancel that contract, so I did," he said. "I want to give up lecturing in Australasia at the time of Cleveland's Venezuelan message, but that message made no difference, he said lastinght, in the feedings of the recope out there who tarned out to hear him and show their friendship. He remarked that when friendship could reach as far as that it must be sincere. He went on to Calcutta, Ceylon, Mauritius, Delaroa Bay and Pretoria, among other place. "I had heard about Paul Krüger," he said, "about his beard and long pipe and all that, and he corroborated my impression of him."

At Pretoria the redoubtable, humorist took

At Pretoria the redoubtable humorist took it into his head to visit the imprisoned Jameson raiders. "I made a little speech to them during my call," he said. "I told them that I thought I could comfort them some. I told them that they were as well off there as they would be in any jail in any country. I assured them that they did not realize their advantages as they ought to do. "Why, the "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Don Quix-cts" would never have been produced if their writers had not been in jail. I said to them, and I dweit upon how many people had to go through life without the advantages that they enloved. Some of them laushed, but they didn't seem altocether to like it, somehow."

After reaching England Mr. Clemens stayed at Guilford and London for ten months, and then in July, 1897, went to Vienna, where he stayed until May, 1898. He said that he had the most fun at Vienna, having more time to have it in. His humorous Reichsrath speech will be remembered. "My daughter had a music teacher at Vienna," Mr. Clemens said. "His name was spelt Lectes-ch-est-i-t-z-k-v, but he was a good music teacher. I believe he was a Russian."

Since leaving Vienna Mr. Clemens and his family have spent their time in London and in At Pretoria the redoubtable humorist took

ne was a good music teacher. I believe he was a Russian."

Since leaving Vienna Mr. Clemens and his family have spent their time in London and in Sweden mostly. Mrs. Clemens and their two daughters accompanied him home on the Minnehaha. As everybody knows Mr. Clemens wrote Secretary Gage that he was coming home, that the big. 16,00-ton Minnehaha was being londed with his bag age. "I told the Secretary, he said, 'that I had quite a good many things, but that there was nothing good enough to pay duty on, while it was all too good to throw away."

Mr. Clemens's book, in manuscript, to be concerd. "Se headed and and a manuscript, to be concerd."

Mr. Clemens's book, in manuscript, to be sened 'a hundred years hence,' so that all e people mentioned in it will be dead before contents are given to the public, which is been announced from time to time as in gress and has been regarded by some per-as very likely one of Mark Twain's jokes, mentioned to him on the pier inquiringly, and he responded that that was all right.
"It has been suggested that the whole thing was one of your lokes on the public," said the porter.
I never yet told the truth that I was not accused o lying," was the solemn answer, "and ever time I lie some one believes it. So I have adopted the plan, when I want people to believe

and other people's. Everybody knows Clemens and his family went to the Hotel

ADLAI IN NEW JERSEY.

Roasts Importalism but Avoids Any Reference to Free Silver.

Bridgeton, N. J., Oct. 15.—The visit of Adlat Stevenson here this afternoon created much enthusiasm among the Democrats. Thirteen hundred people crowded the opera house to see and hear him. He rejeated practically his Wilmir ston address, condemning the trusts and imperialism and carefully avoiding any reference to tree silver. Imperialism he proposed the naramount issue of the campaign and declared that four year-knowned the naramount issue of the McKinley Administration would be foundation for more wars of conquest with disastrous results to posterity.

"The Republicans defend their policy," he caid, by saving that we have become a world Power, but I say to you that in the grander tense of being a beacon light to the world and a refuge for those sicking a larger measure of reedom, we have been a world Power for more than a century."

WILD OVER NEW ORATOR.

Audience Rose En Masse to Shake Hands

With Hagh Gordon Miller. Senator Depew was to have been the chief speaker of the Republican mass meeting at Camp McKinley, 125th street and Seventh avenue, last night. The Senator was called to New Haven at noon, however, and in his place the National Committee sent a young lawyer from Norfolk, Va., named Hugh Gordon Miller. It was said that the young man was a discover, of United States Senator Scott. No matter who discovered him he is the real thing in the way of an orator. He stirred up the audience of 3,000 or 4,000 men and women to a pitch of enthusiasm not often

attirred up the audience of 3,000 or 4,000 men and women to a pitch of enthusiasm not often seen in political meetings. It reminded one somewhat of the reception given to Bourke Corkran's speech when he demolished Bryan in Madison Square Garden four years ago.

When the speech was concluded the audience, led by a man with an American flag, surged forward to shake bands with the beardless youth from Virginia. This interfered with the rest of the speaking and Gen. Greene, who presided, cut it short. The crowd waited until the orator left the tent by the stage entrance in 125th street. There he was almost mobbed. They cheered him and followed him all the way to the elevated station. Here is a paragraph of Mr. Miller's speech that was especially applanded:

"In the name of the young men of this nation, in this the young men's era, in the name of the only emperors that this country has ever known or will ever know, in the name of her uncrowned kings, who at last must grapple with all the problems and confront and master all the dangers that confront this Republic, in the name of those who on this American Continent stand in the pass in which not only the Filipinos, the Cubans, the Mexicans and Central Americans, but the world's liberties, in part, must be guarded in the name of this young. America, this now generation, that is unblinded by passion or by prejudice, I stand here to say to you that in spite of all the noise and the clauner, in spite of all the prophecies and all of the sophistries, though Mr. Bryan may continue to sing to us the song that the siren sung on those treacherous Lorelel heights, in these complications which have come upon us as the result of a non-partisan war, the young American who is honest and fair and who is not bound by partisan machine is standing by the President, is standing

UNIONS AGAINST STANCHFIELD. Building Trades Conneil Tables a Hostile Reso

lution, but Makes It Public. At a meeting of the Building Trades Council West Thirty-second street, a resolution op-

ROOSEVELT NIGHT PARADES.

Stops the Cough and

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.—Ade.

ONE HUNDRED EXTRA DEPUTIES IN ROOSEVELT'S AUDIENCE. They Were Armed, Too, and if the Governor Had Been Disturbed in Goebel's Former

Home There Would Have Been Trouble A Tippling Democrat Is Called to Order. COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 15.-Gov. Roosevelt has found a rather warmer reception in the northwestern part of the State of Kentucky than he had on the western border on Saturday. have been larger. They have been as inattentive and as careless of the rights of the speaker as the Governor's party has been told that Kentucky country audiences always are.

They find once they are gathered together others in the country Kentuckians' breasts. The women want to compare bab es and tell one another their troubles and the men have equally engross subjects to engross them. But for argument and subtle differentiations between civic righteousness and civic dishonor the Kentuckian of the type that Gov. Roosevelt has addressed to-day cares nothing. He will seize gratefully at a chance to yell like an Indian for any oratorial outburst of language that voices the sentiments that he has announced his intention of supporting at the polls. but he does not want to be argued with. He will not be argued with. He would rather fight. The Governor had just a taste of what the disposition of the distillery district Kentuckian was on Saturday at Elizabethtown, when a gang at the back of the audience began to annoy him by cheering for Bryan and by other disturbances. The Governor rebuked the disturbers in such a way that they were quiet a very few seconds after he began to talk to them. After the meeting Chairman Combs of the Republican Campaign Committee, who had been in charge of the Kentucky trip, came to the Governor with this almost applogetic explanation: "If it hadn't been," he said, "that I saw, sir, that the rudeness of that villain, sir, was stirring you to more effective oratory, the longer it continued. I would have stepped to the front of the platform, sir, and would have asked Saturday night, at its headquarters at 147 that inasmuch as the police did not seem disposed to prevent shameless behavior of posing the election of John B. Stanchfield, the scoundrel that I wished that some Repub-Democratic candidate for Governor, was moved | lican would undertake to do what the police and seconded and was finally laid on the table | had left undone. Why, sir, Gov. Rooseveit, because the constitution of the council for- sir, he would have been knowled on the head bude action of a political nature. The dele- in two minutes, sir. But inasmuch as he

because the constitution of the council forbade action of a political nature. The delegates generally were opposed to Stanchfield, and this feeling was voiced when Delegate Green introduced this resolution:

"Whereas, The Employers Mability bill was defeated in the last session of the Legislature through the efforts of John B Stanchfield, counsel for various corporations; and

"Whereas, This bill was a preferred measure of organized labor, therefore, be it "Resolved, That the Building Trades Council recommend all organized labor to make special effort to prevent the election of Mr. Stanchfield for Governor, believing that no man is a safe custodian of our interest who will accept compensation to oppose a bill which would have benefited all labor; and be it further "Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to spread this resolution upon the minutes and send a copy of same to all labor organizations in the State."

The Building Trades Council represents eighteen building organizations and 25,000 men in this neighborhood.

The news of this meeting and the reason why the resolution was tabled, along with an argument against Stanchfield's election, have been mailed secretly by a number of members of the council to various labor lenders and organizations in the State with a suggestion that Stanchfield be scratched.

Resolved.

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The news of this meeting and the reason why the resolution was tabled, along with an argument against Stanchfield's election, have been as has ever since he left his own scale forty days ago.

It was well that he gave this warning, for to-day at Greenup a quarrelsomely drunken Democrat insisted upon breaking up the meeting by roaring Bryan's name in the face of the orator of the day. Gov. Roosevelt ignored the man once or twice, until he saw a movement among the Republicans about him that boded ill for the peace of the occasion. Then he asked the drunken man why he forgot to cheer for Aguingaldo. The question put the Republicans on the platform in a good humor and turned the edge of their resentment; but the man below let out another whoop for Bryan.

"The man who interrupts a public needing," said Gov. Roosevelt, "is usually a coward. He generally proves that he is a coward by getting behind somebody when his interruptions are noticed. You will always find the coward behind the lines." The interruptor was rapidly making for the rear. "There is only one thing that tends to excuse a man for such conduct," said the Governor, continuing, "and that is intoxication."

In the roar of applause and laughter that followed the man who had drawn down those remarks upon himself was altogether lost sight of.

The Kentuckians who have been escorting

ROOMEVELT NIGHT PARADES.

The Recubbian committee which is midting arrangements for the reception of the signature of the service of the serv

past allegiance may have been, we go hand in H. Folgers are L. David.

There were a great many more people at the Lexington meeting than even the Republican managers had expected to see there. With such an austricious beginning for the day and with the steadily increasing enthusiasm shown at the meetings all day long, they grey surrer and surer that the State could not possibly for Bryan. They are far more positive in their favorable predictions, these Kentucky Republicans, than are the Republicans of Nebraska, where, on the face of the appearances, there is really a thoroughly good proposited in one to be the state of the supportances, there is really a thoroughly good proposited in one to be the state of the supportances, there is really a thoroughly good proposited in one to be supported to consider the sum of the State of the Honest Month of the State could not possibly good proposition. They are far more positive in their favorable predictions, these Kentucky Republicans, than are the Republicans of Nebraska, where, on the face of the appearances, there is really a thoroughly good proposition.

NO TROUBLE IN COVINGTON. | template defeat. The prospect of another term of Goebelism is too hateful for him to BRYAN IN OHIO TOWNS.

term of Goebelism is too hateful for him to think of.

Republicans insist that they will carry the State by a heavy vote. They say, and with great show of reason, that such meetings as have been held to-da. In the overwhelmingly Democratic districts of the State mean that the Democratic are weakest where the have always been impregnable, and that the parts of the State where Goy. Roosevelt has not been and where the railroads do not go will keep up to their overwhelmingly preponderant Republican vote of four years ago and a year ago.

At Winchester Goy. Roosevelt made this reference to Blackburn's candidacy for relection: "Each house of Congress has to decide upon the qualifications of its own members, each house has to sit in judgment to decide whether or not a man is to sit in its hulls. I hope and believe that the upper house, like the lower house will decide that no man shall be admitted to sit within its walls whose election was attended with fraud or with any threat to the rights of the recole."

Meetings were held at Greenup, at Vanceburg and at Maysville on the way to Covington. The Covington meeting was attended by an immense crowd. Goy. Roosevelt was again and again interrupted by Bryan shouters on the outside of the crowd. There was so much

burg and at Maysville on the way to Covington.

The Covington meeting was attended by an immense crowd. Gov. Roosevelt was again and again interrupted by Bryan shouters on the outside of the crowd. There was so much of a disposition on the part of the Bryanites to be ugly that the committee at the conclusion of his speech had him leave the platform quietly and enter a hack out of sight of the audience.

Among other things he said: "We have reached a stage in the campaign when our opponents are engaged in busily explaining either their actions or their words. Mr. Jones, the chairman of the Bryanite Democracy, has just been explaining that he is not connected with trusts, because the Cotton Bale Trust is not a trust. Of course, using the word in its technical sense, there is no trust in the country. The Sugar Trust and the Standard Oil Trust are not technically trusts at all, but simply great corporations. So the Cotton Bale Trust is in the same sense of the word not a trust, but a corporation. It is sheer hypocrisy to sreak of the Steel Trust, the Sugar Trust and the Standard Oil Trust and the Standard Oil Trust as dither to deny that the Cotton Bale Trust, the lee Trust and the Whiskey Trust come in the same category.

"Mr. Bryan has sought in vain to answer what I said about the army, but he does not dare to answer the questions I put to him in the same speech. I answered the ten questions he had asked, and I propounded some for him. He has not answer dwhether or not he will pay the interest on the national debt and the pensions of the Civil War in gold or silver. If elected He has not answered whether or not he will refuse to receive the electoral vote of North Carolina because obtained for him by a flagrant violation of the doctrine of the consent of the governed, whom he so ardently champions when he seeks to apply the doctrine to Tagal bandits on the other side of the globe. He has not answered the question of Bryanized Democracy which seeks to deprive, and has deprived, white men as well as black, ex-Conf

ICE TRUST FACTS FOR BRYAN. Chicago Republican Campaigners Give Out a Statement.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 .- Just to be sort of agreeable to Col. Bryan on his visit to New York the Republican national campaigners in this city issued late to-night the following statement:

"Bryan says that those who attempt to divide private monopolies into good monopolies and bad monopolies will never make any progress toward the overthrow of trusts. But Bryan does not say a word against any monopoly, however criminal, when his friends are in it. He says the Ice Trust is 'a local affair.' This is not true. The company transacts a wholesale and retail business in the city of Greater New

word my party's iteker until the election of words and the problem of the made of the problem of the p

Legislature, respect senator Elikins and elect all four Congressmen.

National Committeeman Harry S. New writes from Indiana that he has no more doubt that McKinley will carry the State than that he will carry Ohio. United States District Attorney Albert Wishart, in a letter written after a personal canvass of the State, predicts a Republican plurality of 25,000.

Major John Byrne, President of the Honest Money Leggue of America, has just completed.

EARLY MORNING SPEECH AT CAN-TON, M'KINLEY'S HOME. nother Exposition About Trusts, Including the Ice Trust. Which Is "Plundering New York"-Two Big Meetings at Cleveland. Where Several Were Injured in the Crowds.

and reached Canton at 7:45. He was at the breakfast table when the train stopped. In answe to cheers from a small crowd he appeared His admirers here consisted of about two hundred people at the station, more than half of whom were women and children. No formal demonstration had been planned for him and there was a notable absence of local political leaders. In his speech Mr. Bryan said:

"You are so accustomed here to seeing Presidential candidates that it is nothing new to you. I suppose some of you, in 1896, voted for your local candidate as a matter of local pride; but now you can say that Canton is the home of a President, and if the election goes our way, it will be the home of an ex-President. That title is one of those permanent titles one never loses. You have here in Canton a cannon that was presented to you as a trophy of war, and on that cannon, as was the custom of earlier days, there is a motto—a Latin motto—and I believe it reads something like this: 'Mars Ultima Ratio Regium'—war is the last reason of kings. And Sumner in a speech once quoted this motto and said: 'In a republic, let war be no reason at all.' I hope that you will not, merely from the possession of that cannon, be led to believe that war is a thing to be desired. It ought to be farther away from a republic even than from a monarchy, because in a monarchy the government rests upon the king, and the king is not always restrained by those considerations which would restrain the people of a republic. In this country, where the Government rests upon the king, and the king is not always restrained by those considerations which would restrain the people of a republic. In this country, where the Government rests upon the consent of the governed and where justice is the rule between the Government and the people, there ought to be less necessity for war. "In fact, I believe that if this nation will stand upon its rights and be as careful in respecting the formation of the content of the government and the people, there ought to be less necessity for war. "In fact, I believe that if this nation will stand upon its rights and be as careful in respecting the formation and title and the way is the rest benefits. That there house from the hotel to Central Armory, his streets and at 7.45 P. M., when the Brvan party with the downtown streets and at 7.45 P. M. when the Brvan party with the downtown the hotel to Central Armory, his carriage had difficulty in getting through the downtown the downtown the hotel to Central Armory, his carriage had difficulty in getting through the downtown the hotel to Central Armory, h now you can say that Canton is the home of "In fact, I believe that if this nation will stand upon its rights and be as careful in respecting the rights held by other people as it is in defending its own there will be little use for war. If this nation will put itself behind the commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal,' and will not

steal itself, it will have little difficulty in enforcing that commandment in those places where this nation is a protector. We have an American idea of a protectorate that is different from the European idea. In our country the protector has given the strength of the protector to the ward without making the ward the victim of a protec-And so we believe that this nation can be a protector, as it has been in the South American republics. That is our theory, and we feel that it is a significant fact that the Republican party has planted itself upon the European doctrine that you must own a country n order to be of service to it. It is a signifi cant fact that the Republican party has adopted

that European idea at the same time that it has adopted the colonial idea. You will probably find in your own town a few people who will support the Republican idea of a colonial policy, but I suggest that when you find a Republican who is willing to support the colonial idea you ask him to show his sincerity by signing a petition to the President, asking the President to apologize to Great Britain for the trouble we put her to before we learned of the blessings of this colonial system. "If the Republican party is right in taxing and

governing them without their consent, then the colonists were wrong 125 years ago when they

We can handle every occasion with gloved fingers. At \$1.50

A medium weight tan, yellow tan and reddish walking glove -the jest America can make. Fowne's heavy walking glove. The "saddler sewn," with either clasp or bone

utton.
A heavy deerskin, gray.
A light gray suede for dress.
A white French kid.
A black French kid.
Fowne's black waiking glove.
A golf glove.

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Dent's heavy weight, white, finger sides of silk-tight yet loose. ight yet loose.

Dent's white and peatl, light weight.

Dent's medium weight walking glove in six color ngs. Dent's heavy weight walking gloves. Fowne's so-called "Castor" light weight. Dent's black glove.

Dent's walking glove that bears the stamp "bes

Fowne's heavy black.

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In the matter of Safes the best is none too good, and right here we would like to say that for sixty years it has been generally acknowledged that the best

HALL'S SAFES.

Where Several Were Injured in the Crowds. Canton, Ohio, Oct. 15.—William Jennings Bryan made a halt of five minutes here to-day. He left Akron at 7 o'clock on his Monday journey and reached Canton at 7:45. He was at the break-

Your old safe exchanged for a Modern "Hall." Second Hand Safes for sale.

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publican Governor of New York could better spend his time in New York State keeping the Ice Trust from plundering the people than he does by travelling over the country defending

Bryan because Bryan was the workingmen's friend. Bryan went deeply not the detail of his financial ideas, explaining his belief that a double standard would work great benefits to the nation. After the armory meeting Bryan hurried buck to the Hollenden, from a balcony of which he addressed a crowd of 8,000 that had patiently waited for nearly two hours to hear him His address here was necessarily brief. While Bryan was addressing the armory meeting, Democratic ward clubs were parading the streets. They had forty bands, a few hundred torches and a host of transparencies. Very little attempt was made at uniforming. Including the boys, of which the parade contained several hundred, there were about 5,000 in line.

The appearance of Toledo's eccentric Mayor, The appearance of Toledo's eccentric Mayor, Jones, on the stump, here for Bryan, will do the Populist candidate a good deal of good. A year ago, when Jones ran for Governor, he had more votes in this city than the Republican and Democratic candidates combined and he still wields great influence.

At 10 o'cloce Bryan and his party left for New York over the Lake Shore Railroad.

H. H. GRACE FOR M'KINLEY. Prominent Wisconsin Democrat Gives His Reasons for Opposing Bryan.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.-H. H. Grace, candidate for Attorney-General on the Democratic ticket in 1898; vice-president of the American Exchange Bank; vice-president of the State Bar Association, and one of the leading Democrats of Superior, Wis, and the gentleman that introduced Mr. Bryan on his visit to that city in 1896, in a public letter has given his reasons for supporting Mr. McKinley this year and in substance stated:

First-That although the election of Bryan and free coinage of silver in 1896 might have permitted many debtors to have saved their property; four years have made great changes, most debtors have been freed from their ob-

property; four years have made great changes, most debtors have been freed from their obligations by foreclosure and bankruptcy, and the necessity for free silver does not now exist; increased production of gold and balance of trade in our favor gives us ample money to carry on the business of the country and has made us the great creditor nation of the world, and it is unwise to disturb or try to disturb the present financial conditions.

Second—Expansion is true Democratic doctrine; it has always been the polley of Democratic administrations, and it is necessary to find foreign markets for our manufacturing and agricultural surplus products. As the present Administration is endeavoring to secure foreign markets for the products of the United States, there is every reason for Democrats to support the present regime unless party is paramount to country.

Third—The Democratic issue of imperialism is manufactured; there is no such question to be voted on this fall; the question that now confronts us is this; Shall the United States earry out the obligations imposed upon it by the treaty of Paris? This treaty contains eleven separate obligations, and each one compels the United States to retain possession of the Philippine Islands until peace is restored and a stable government established; and it expressly provides that Congress is to determine what disposition will eventually be made of the islands.

Mr. Bryan was instrumental in securing the administration for using the army appropriations granted by Congress to restore order and carry out the obligations of the treaty.

Mr. Bryan's proposition to extend the Monroe order and carry out the obligations of the treaty.

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order and carry out the obligations of the treaty.

Mr. Bryan's proposition to extend the Monroe Doctrine to the islands would involve us in endless wars and compel the maintenance of a standing army greatly in excess of the one complained of in the Democratic platform.

In my judgment it is safer to continue the present administration in power than to adopt Mr. Bryan's very peculiar ideas.

WOOLLEY ATTACKS M'KINLEY. The Prohibition Candidate's Intemperate Abuse of the President.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 15 .- John G. Woolley, Prohibition candidatte for President, who with prominent Prohibitionists is touring the country, paid Jamestown a flying visit this morning, and in a half-hour speech indulged in intemperate abuse of the Republican Party and President McKinley. Not only did Mr. Woolley assail the President and the party, but he also inferentially attacked the Methodist Church. Here are a few choice samples of Mr. Woolley's oratory:
"It is sometimes asked of us what a Prohibi-

"It is sometimes asked of us what a Prohibition President could do if elected. There are many things he could do directly and many things he could do by his influence. He could call attention of Congress to this evil, that is one thing. The present Methodist Fresident has omitted to do this. Messages upon every conceivable topic, but absolutely no word upon this subject. What a thirlif of power would go through the Christian people of this country if they realized that a real man was at the head of the government, a man who was not afraid of any dirty robition."

After describing in detail the immorality that existed in Washington, Mr Woolley declared with great vehemence that Mr McKinley was the flabbiest specimen of a President of any who had occuried the White House in recent years. The evils of the army canteen were described and the speaker continued very slowly and deliberately, as though weighing well each sentence:

"This army canteen is the property of the Rev. William McKinley. I say teverend, because I understand he is a local preacher in the Methodist Church. In the Philippine Islands Federal officers are maintaining how dy houses for the accommodation of the solders. A Christian President could at least exhibit an illustration of a real nan in office, but when professedly Christian men of high position go down on their bellies to the liquor interests, it is not a very good example to the youth of the land."

Mr. Woolley by way of illustration of this point tion President could do if elected. There

and." .Woolley by way of illustration of this point referred to the position of the clergy. What is the reason," he shouted, "that fourteen or fifteen Methodist Bishops in our country stand

Perry Belmon 's Declination Not Effective Yet. NEWPORT. R. I., Oct. 15 .- Perry Belmont has found that on sending to the Secretary of State his declination of the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First New York District he sent it to the wrong officer. So he forwarded another to-day by special messenger to the New York Bureau of Elections.

He must also send it to the County Clerk of Suffolk County.

NEW ROCHELLE, Oct. 15.—The report that Frank K. Hunter, who was nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of the Second district of Westchest r county, had withdrawn because of business affairs is contradicted by Mr. Hunter himself. Mr. riunter has not withdrawn, and he says that he proposes to remain a candidate.

Tuesday, Oct. 16th. Sale of Muslin

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Underwear.

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Bath Robes. bound with satin ribbon and finished with silk girdle,

\$5.85. Silk Skirts,

in colored and black taffeta, accordion plaited ruffle finished with ruche,

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To-day at 42c. Per Yard. (Counters Rear of Rotunda.)

THE STAMPEDE FROM BRYAN. Another Prominent New Jersey Democrat Comes Out for Mckinley.

James E. Hulshizer, Secretary, Treasurer and Director of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Director of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Jersey City, is a Democrat, but he is opposed to Bryan and the Kansas City platform and will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. Mr. Hulshizer said yesterday that he does not recognize Mr. Bryan as a representative of true Democracy and strenuously objects to the doctrines of which he is the chief exponent. The doctrines, he says, are a menace to the nation's best interests and are diametrically opposed to the principles on which the Democratic party was founded.

"The founder of the party," Mr. Hulshizer said, "never intended it should become the party of an unstable currency and the defender of the rank doctrine of 16 to 1."

AMONG THE CLERGY. Coffee Being Replaced by Postum Food

"I am the wife of a minister. About three years ago a warm friend, an exemplary mother and the conscientious wife of a minister, asked me if I had ever tried giving up c ffee and using the Postum Food Coffee. I had been teiling her of my excessive nervousness and ill health. She said: 'We drink nothing el-e for breakfast but Postum Food Coffee, and it is a delight and comfort to have something that we do not have to refuse the children when they ask for "I was surprised that she would permit the

children to drink even the food coffee, but she explained that it was a most healthful beverage and that the children thrived on it. A very lit-tle thought convinced me that for brain work, one should not rely upon a stimulant such as coffee is, but should have food and the very best coffice is, but should have food and the very best of lood.

"My first trial of Postum was a failure. The maid of all work brought it to the table, lukewarm. Weak, and altogether lacking in character. We were in de-pair, but dec ded on one more trial. At the second trial, we faithfully followed the directions, used four teast constul to the pint of water, let it be if full fifteen minutes after the real boiling began, and see yed it with rich cream. It was delicious and we were all won we were all won.

"I have since sing the praises of Postum Food Coffee on mary, many occasions and have induced numbers of friends to abandon coffee and use Postum, with remarkable results. The wife of a college professor said to me a short time ago that no hing had ever produced so marked a change in her husband's health as the leaving off of coffee and the use of Postum Food Coffee." Each Smith Davis, application, Wis.—Adv.